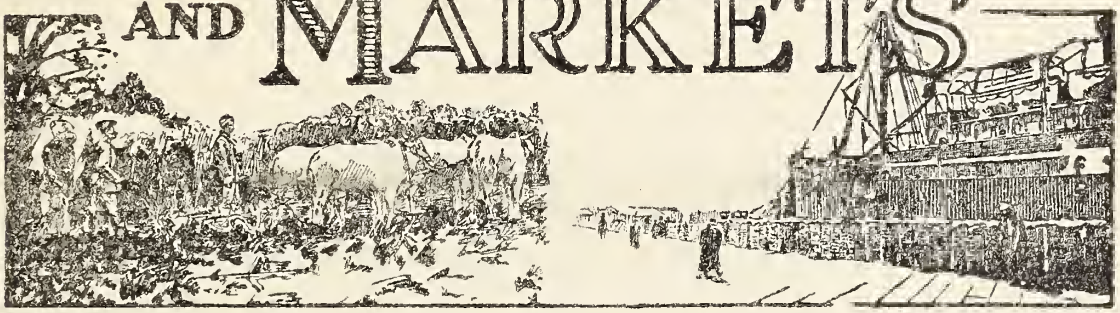
FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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FEATURE ARTICLE

NETHERLANDS HAS CATTLE CONTROL PROGRAM

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IN THIS ISSUE

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LATE CABLES

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India cotton estimates for current crop: Area, fourth estimate, 23,561,000 acres against 22,125,000 acres as the revised corresponding figure for last year; production second forecast, 3,877,000 bales of 478 pounds as compared with 3,713,000 bales the revised second forecast for last year and a final figure of 3,779,000 bales. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta, and International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, February 23, 1934.)

Punjab wheat area for 1934 harvest, second forecast placed at 10,769,000 acres against 9,477,000 reported at this time last year and a final 1933 figure of 9,927,000 acres. The condition of the crop is reported at 90 percent of normal. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, February 23.)

Argentine corn crop condition poor with very serious damage reported on account of high temperatures and locust attacks. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, February 23.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent bread grain acreage information

New estimates of winter wheat sowing in Spain, Egypt and Latvia were received during the week but no significant changes from last year were indicated. The total area sown in the 17 countries now reporting, excluding Russia, is 141,654,000 acres, a reduction of 1 percent from the winter area sown by the same countries in the two previous years. The Russian winter wheat acreage this season shows an increase of 11.5 percent over a year ago but is still about 8 percent under two years ago. Also see statement on fall sowings on following page.

Estimates of acreage sown to winter rye in 13 countries, excluding Russia, amount to 27,442,000 acres, which is less than 1 percent below the area sown in the same countries in 1932-33. The Russian estimate for 1933-34 which greatly exceeds the total of the other reporting countries is 2.4 percent under the revised figure for 1932-33 and considerably less than the sowings in 1931-32 and 1930-31.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: Acreage sown in the winter of 1930-31, 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Country and item	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Percent 1933 is of 1932
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Wheat					
14 countries previously reported a/	129,496	130,247	130,403	129,004	98.9
Spain	11,245	11,248	11,047	11,039	99.9
Egypt	1,649	1,762	1,426	1,421	99.6
Latvia	149	173	183	190	103.8
Total (17)	142,539	143,430	143,059	141,654	99.0
U.S.S.R.	29,172	32,336	b/26,703	29,785	111.5
Rye					
10 countries previously reported	23,303	23,243	22,896	22,965	100.3
Spain	1,516	1,516	1,458	1,382	94.8
Czechoslovakia	2,417	2,525	2,539	2,442	96.2
Latvia	565	586	627	653	104.1
Total (13)	27,801	27,870	27,520	27,442	99.7
U.S.S.R.	64,739	64,599	b/61,818	60,318	97.6

a/ For list of the countries previously reported see "Foreign Crops and Markets" January 29 and February 12, 1934. b/ Revised.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Continental European and North African wheat situation

Fall sowings and crop conditions

A small decrease in fall wheat sowings in Europe and a considerable decrease in the French North African wheat area is now indicated according to information received from the Berlin and Paris offices of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Though no data are yet available for several countries the area represented by the reporting countries constitutes most of the European total. Present information points to reductions of about 9 percent in the Danube Basin area despite a small increase for Bulgaria, 5.6 percent in Italy, over 2 percent in Germany and 1 percent or less in Spain and France while in French North Africa important decreases, especially in Morocco are indicated. Czechoslovakia, with a 3 percent increase and Greece, with 8 percent, represent the principal gains officially reported over last year and even for these the acreage increase is not large.

Weather conditions so far have been reported less favorable than a year ago in most European countries except Spain and Portugal while crop prospects in French North Africa are reported as only fair and below average in many districts. Drought, then excessive rains and cold weather delayed sowings and crop growth especially in Morocco. Some anxiety has been expressed concerning the probability of winter kill in some of the eastern European countries, particularly Poland as a result of insufficient snow cover. Unfavorable weather conditions in Italy are said to be partly the reason for the acreage reduction there together with a suggested decrease by the government.

Market conditions

Trading on the continental European wheat markets during January was more active than during the previous month, states Assistant Agricultural Attache Donald F. Christy at Berlin. A fair demand for foreign wheat prevailed with Holland and Belgium at times showing a lively interest in both overseas wheat and Hungarian and Russian descriptions. Business to other continental countries, however, was unimportant. German purchases were small and confined almost entirely to the very best qualities of Manitoba regardless of price.

Prices of overseas wheat on the Continent were well sustained until the latter part of the month when they weakened largely as a result of the pressing offers from Argentina. The French and German official minimum prices were higher than in December but in the former the actual tendency was downward as farmers continued to circumvent the official prices. In Germany hand-to-mouth buying was the general rule though farm offerings at the fixed prices were larger than the trade could absorb. See price table page 229.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The outlook for foreign wheat in the immediate future is somewhat better as a result of the recent reduction in stocks of wheat at various important continental points, Mr. Christy states. Second-hand stocks in Germany are much higher than a year ago but this is attributed to the government requirement that mills keep on hand at all times a two-month supply of wheat. The utilizing of wheat in Germany during December 1933 was considerably larger than during the corresponding month the previous year largely as a result of an increased use of wheat as feed. Import requirements for the 19 continental European countries is still estimated by the Berlin office representatives at around 140,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels or about 20 to 25 percent below last season. More detailed country information especially regarding new government legislation will be given next week.

Smaller rye acreage planted in the Danube Basin

The acreage sown to rye and maslin (rye and wheat mixed) for the 1934 harvest is still placed around 3,632,000 acres as compared with 3,936,000 acres sown a year ago and 3,771,000, the 5-year average acreage, according to the January report of the Belgrade office. The early sown crop was in excellent condition, it was reported, though later sowings were generally poor in spite of the improvement derived from the snow cover received in early December.

The 1933 production estimate of the Belgrade office for rye and maslin in the Danube Basin has been revised upward from 76,374,000 to 78,216,000 bushels, to conform with final official estimates recently issued in Rumania and Yugoslavia. Latest official estimates from all Danube Basin countries total 81,322,000 bushels. In spite of increased production, probable exports during 1933-34 are still forecasted at, only, 7,283,000 bushels. Actual exports between July 1, 1933 and January 31, 1934, are estimated at about 4,067,000 bushels from which Hungary shipped abroad almost the total amount. Exports during January have been small on account of the closing of navigation on the Danube River.

Important quantities of Hungarian rye have been sold in payment of "frozen claims" to western Europe, for delivery after the reopening of navigation. Feeding rye to livestock continues in increased proportions in Hungary. The Bulgarian government decided on January 20, to establish complete monopoly of the rye (and wheat) trade in Bulgaria. The exact date, beginning from which the monopolistic regime will enter into force, has not yet been published. The monopoly will pay 140 leva for a quintal of common rye (49 cents per bushel at current exchange). The sales-price is not yet known the Belgrade representative states.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The area sown to barley in Egypt for the 1934 harvest is estimated at 282,000 acres, which is about 3.5 percent below the acreage of the preceding year, and is the smallest acreage on record. The area sown to barley in Spain is estimated at 4,453,000 acres, which is 1.5 percent below the area sown the preceding year, and is the smallest acreage since 1927.

The 1933 estimate of barley production in Spain has been increased by nearly 3,000,000 bushels to 99,988,000 bushels, but which is about 25 percent below the production of the previous year. The earlier estimate for Lithuania and Tunis have been increased slightly. The first estimate for New Zealand is 689,000 bushels compared with 534,000 bushels a year earlier. The total 1933 production in the countries so far reported now stands at 1,305,183,000 bushels, a decrease of 12 percent from the production in the same countries last year.

The estimate of the 1933 oats crop in Spain has been increased by 2,200,000 bushels to 40,992,000 bushels, but this is more than 28 percent below the production of the preceding year. The estimate for Lithuania has been increased to 22,776,000 bushels against 24,552,000 bushels in 1932, while the first estimate for New Zealand is 3,927,000 bushels compared with 6,255,000 bushels the previous year. The 1933 oats production in the countries reported now stands at 3,014,872,000 bushels, a decrease of 15.5 percent from that of the same countries in 1932.

The 1933 corn crop in Spain is now estimated at 25,983,000 bushels, which is 5 percent, below the 1932 production. The total 1933 production in the countries so far reported amounts to 3,245,427,000 bushels, which is more than 18 percent below the production in the same countries last year.

It is reported that the Argentine corn surplus will probably be under that of a year ago, in spite of a larger acreage. The quality is said to be likely to be inferior. Tables showing feed grain trade and prices are found on page 230.

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RICE

South Asia rice exports larger in 1933

Total exports of rice and its products from Siam, Burma and Saigon, French Indo-China, reached 13,589,000,000 pounds in 1933 against 12,679,000,000 pounds in 1932, according to preliminary figures from Vice Consul A. G. Lynch

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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at Bangkok. The latter months of 1933, however, were characterized by slow export movements and prices at new low levels. Export outlets have been materially reduced by a strict control of rice imports into Java and Japan, and new import duties in China. There are possibilities also of new duties on imports into India. In Siam another good rice crop is in prospect. A recent estimate of the Siamese rice export surplus from the new (1933-34) crop is placed at 3,618,000,000 pounds against 3,942,000,000 pounds from the 1932-33 crop.

Germany reduces 1933 rice imports

Limitations placed around the German rice import trade in 1933 reduced the volume of imports and created poor prospects for future business in American rice, according to Consul John H. Bruins at Hamburg. The 1933 imports from the United States in 1933, largely polished rice, reached only 42,340,000 pounds, a decline of about 56 percent below 1932 levels. Total imports for 1933 stood at 70,690,000 pounds, a drop of around 35 percent. Throughout 1933 the German rice trade was administered by the German Corn Monopoly. The Monopoly has not granted any permits to import white, or milled rice since May 1, 1933. The decision, made in favor of the German rice milling industry, was an important factor in the reduction of takings of American rice. At present, the small imports of American rice consist mostly of coated Blue Rose, which is remilled. In recent months quotations on "brown" Blue Rose have been too high to be competitive.

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COTTON

Chinese cotton market inactive

There was no increase in the Chinese demand for American cotton during the month ended February 14, according to radioed information from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai. Consumption was running near the minimum of 30,000 bales monthly. The price situation favored Chinese and Indian cotton as against the American product. Following the announcement of the Indo-Japanese cotton agreement, the price of Indiana cotton advanced, but failed to keep pace with the advance in American prices. Chinese cotton is the cheapest of the three growths. The present price relationships are seen by the trade as continuing for the present. The yarn market improved slightly during the month indicated, but stocks remained burdensome. Activity of Japanese mills in China is reported as about normal, with Chinese-owned mills running at about 90 percent of normal.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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The piece goods market was inactive. Dealers were more concerned with the collection of outstanding accounts than with forward business pending the passing of the Chinese New Year holidays. Cotton stocks in Shanghai public warehouses on January 31 totaled 152,720 bales, of which 56,747 bales were American, against 86,000 bales of American a year earlier. The stocks of Indian cotton on the 1934 date stood at 14,000 bales against only 1,000 bales last year. No stocks of Chinese cotton were reported for January 31 this year against 80,000 bales last year. Preliminary figures for January 1934 indicate arrivals at Shanghai of Chinese cotton at 78,337 bales; American, 46,924 and Indian, 29,991.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Foreign wool markets easier

Active competition and clearances continued in primary markets up to February 20, but lower prices prevailed coincident with reduced activity at Bradford, according to cabled advices from Wool Specialist H. E. Reed at London. The general market tone, however, continues good. In Australia, price declines from the peak reached in mid-January were regarded as reflecting an adjustment of values to levels more in keeping with consumer demand. The keen German demand reported around January 1 has subsided somewhat. Japanese demand, however, continue in evidence and Yorkshire has been active on suitable wools. New Zealand sales have followed the easier tendency in Australia. The Continent has been the chief buyer in New Zealand, as it has been also in Cape markets. Cape prices also eased in late January, but a firmer tone developed in February. Recent trade advices have stressed the small stocks in Cape ports, small supplies to come, shortage of combing wools and the generally poor condition of the clip.

The recent activity declines in all sections of the Bradford wool industry were partly seasonal, Mr. Reed reports. The situation was not unexpected in view of the greater than seasonal activity experienced in the last quarter of 1933. Trading in tops has been quiet since the middle of January. Prices became steadier in early February and inquiry has increased with the steadier tone, but the amount of new business being done shows little change. Requirements seem to be well covered and a period of waiting is in evidence. The tone of yarns has been easier, with little change in quotations. New business in finished goods is placed with caution.

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NETHERLANDS HAS CATTLE CONTROL PROGRAM

The Netherlands plan to limit cattle numbers, in operation since October 1933, is an effort to improve prices paid for both milk and beef and indirectly for pork, according to H. E. Reed, meat specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service. The scheme has not been in operation long enough to provide data for drawing definite conclusions as to its success. Such figures as are available, however, suggest that prices offered by the control authority for cows have had a stimulating effect upon open market prices. Retail beef prices are higher than a year ago, cheap cuts showing a greater percentage increase than higher priced cuts. Slaughter and consumption data are not available but it would seem that control operations had increased total slaughter. Imports are closely controlled by quotas and import duties. See page228 for details covering the Netherlands foreign trade in beef.

Total cattle numbers in Netherlands increased from 2,366,000 in 1930 to 2,877,000 as of July 1, 1933. The latter figure is regarded as excessive in view of the limitations imposed in recent years on the Netherlands export markets for dairy products and beef. The increase in milk and calf cows from 1,299,000 in 1930 to 1,452,000 in 1933 is regarded as particularly serious. The plan is to gradually reduce the number of cows by 200,000, further steps being predicated upon the results obtained. Producers are under no compulsion to sell their cows, the control authority having decided that if 70,000 cows had been purchased by February 1, 1934 no compulsion would be necessary. It appears that the higher prices offered by the authority has attracted considerably more animals than the number set, necessitating limitations on offerings. The first step in controlling future numbers is the announcement that, of the calves born in 1934 only 410,000 may be retained. That figure will include 383,120 unregistered heifer and bull calves and 26,880 registered bull calves.

Operation of the scheme

Legal sanction has been given the scheme by the Cattle Crisis Act of 1933 and subsequent decrees. The set-up of the control authority is modeled somewhat after the older hog control authority, and is designed to cooperate with the latter. The methods used by the cattle control authority (Rundveecentrale) are:

1. Purchase and slaughter of surplus cows, the beef to be exported or canned for special sale to the unemployed.

2. Imposition of a slaughter tax on all cattle slaughtered for home consumption.

3. Restriction of calves as indicated.

The slaughter tax of 20 percent is the source of funds for financing the scheme. This tax is in addition to the 10 percent tax on slaughter in effect since early in the 19th century, and to the 4 percent manufacturers' tax imposed January 1, 1934. The latter taxes go entirely to the government.

NETHERLANDS HAS CATTLE CONTROL PROGRAM, CONT'D

Cattle purchased by agents of the Rundveecentrale are slaughtered in established abattoirs for account of the control authority at a determined scale of charges. The Crisis Act provides that Rundveecentrale beef may be exported, or sold to the unemployed at special prices, but cannot compete in the open market with other domestic beef. A small quantity is frozen for sale as ships' stores, but about 95 - 97 percent of the beef is being boiled for sale to the unemployed in tins of 2.2 pounds, each carcass producing about 385 pounds. The tins are distributed through retail butcher shops designated by the municipalities, which also issue cards to the unemployed to prove their right to buy the tinned beef. The tins are sold at 35 Dutch cents ($0.23) each, of which the Rundveecentrale receives 30 cents Dutch, the butcher 4 cents and the municipality 1 cent. From 400,000 to 450,000 tins have been disposed of weekly.

Organization

The main body, the Crisis Rundveecentrale, is located at The Hague and is organized along the lines of the Varkenscentrale (hog control authority. See "Foreign Crops and Markets", September 11, 1933). The managing director and secretary of the Varkenscentrale occupy the same positions in the Rundveecentrale. Provincial cattle removal committees attend to the purchase and assembly of cattle in the provinces under the direction of the Rundveecentrale. The local committees are made up of one cattle raiser, one dealer and one representative of the Rundveecentrale, all of whom are appointed with the approval of the Provincial Agricultural Association. Rundveecentrale buyers are on each of the 24 public cattle markets. Provincial cattle centrales will attend to the production control and educational work in connection with the scheme in the eleven provinces.

CATTLE: Number in Netherlands, censuses of 1910, 1921, 1930 and 1933

Type of cattle	1910	1921	1930	1933		
				Number	Increase over 1930	% inc. over 1930
	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	Percent
Bulls	23	26	26	40	14	53.8
Milk and calf cows	1,068	1,086	1,299	1,452	153	11.8
Fattening calves	47	20	38	51	13	34.2
Fattening cattle	98	63	81	110	29	35.8
Young cattle over 1 yr.	389	371	419	612	192	46.0
" " under 1 yr.	401	497	502	612	110	21.9
Total	2,026	2,063	2,365	2,877	511	21.6

Official sources. Reported by Meat Specialist H. E. Reed, London.

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THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF

Uruguay

During the year ended June 30, 1933, the first year in which the British import restrictions were in force, Uruguay supplied the United Kingdom with 55,000,000 pounds of chilled beef or about 8 percent of total imports of that type of meat and a reduction of 20 percent as compared with 1931-32. There was a considerable increase in the last half of 1933 compared with the same period of 1932, however. Frozen beef shipments for the year ended June 30, 1933 fell off 22 percent and for the last half of 1933 they fell 40 percent below the same period of 1932. In the Ottawa year 1931-32 Uruguay supplied about 8 percent of total frozen beef shipments into the United Kingdom.

Uruguay comes next to Argentina as a beef exporting country, although the total quantity has never exceeded the 355,000,000 pounds reached in 1923. Prior to 1913 the bulk of the beef exported was composed of jerked beef with a little preserved. From 1913 to the present time frozen beef has been the largest item. Chilled beef exports increased from 5,000,000 pounds in 1915 to over 90,000,000 in 1930. Exports of beef to all countries for the years 1931 and 1932 were much below those of 1930. That year, of the total exports, 39 percent frozen went to the United Kingdom as did practically all of the chilled beef exported. Of the canned beef exports, 62 percent went to the United Kingdom and 26 percent to the United States. See table, page 217.

Ranches in Uruguay are reported in reasonably good condition, although more rain is needed. There was an increase in receipts of cattle and calves at Tablada Norte, the principal stock yards in Montevideo, receipts reached 708,000 head during the first 11 months of 1933 and were 12 percent above the same period of 1932. Slaughter at freezing companies for the same period amounted to 752,000 head, an increase of 8 percent above the same period of 1932. In 1932 total commercial slaughter, i.e., exclusive of animals killed on farms amounted to 916,000 head and showed a reduction of 17 percent as compared with 1931. During the 5 years, 1926-1930, slaughter averaged 1,292,000 head annually. The price of cattle in Uruguay in 1932 had fallen to less than half that of 1928 and 1929. The minimum price of beef steers at the Tablada Norte, Montevideo for the year 1932 was only 64 cents per 100 pounds and the maximum $2.13. In 1928 and 1929 the minimum price was above $2.60 per 100 pounds and the maximum over $5.20. The average annual minimum and maximum prices for the 5 year period 1923-1927 was $1.72 - $5.08 and for the 5 year period 1918-1922 it was $2.57 - $6.57.

The Uruguayan government has bought one of the commercial frigorificos owned by a foreign company, according to Consul General L. E. Reed at Montevideo. The plant has been operated by the government on a rental basis since 1929. The government favored purchase rather than sequestration so as to avoid controversy with respect to the export beef quota granted the plant under private ownership. The plant quota of export beef for Great Britain is 12,000 metric tons. The plant in question is small compared with others operated in the Montevideo district.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

URUGUAY: Monthly receipts of cattle and calves at North Stock yards (Tablada Norte) Montevideo, 1929-1933

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
January	82,431	104,957	68,667	58,931	62,103
February	79,782	108,741	86,356	62,339	48,469
March	53,500	101,260	82,598	83,444	78,745
April	118,791	100,233	93,595	83,611	64,225
May	120,731	83,960	110,401	64,963	80,631
June	80,747	87,985	83,114	56,390	86,894
July	81,354	79,860	45,475	41,569	70,742
August	52,210	55,745	47,167	54,642	70,165
September	45,343	61,851	52,596	41,699	39,920
October	55,154	66,658	45,505	37,309	47,017
November	58,872	60,297	56,639	47,633	a/ 59,056
December	85,103	69,511	69,352	57,569	
Year	915,018	981,067	981,109	690,199	

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Association Consignatarios de Ganados.

a/ The total receipts for 11 months were as follows: 1933, 708,000; 1932, 633,000; 1931, 912,000; 1930, 929,000; 1929, 830,000.

URUGUAY: Minimum and maximum prices per 100 pounds paid for steers and cows at Tablada Norte (North Stock Yards) Montevideo, average 1913-1927, annual 1928-1932

Year	Steers	Cows
	Dollars	Dollars
Average		
1918-1922	2.57 - 6.57	2.27 - 6.28
1923-1927	1.72 - 5.08	1.43 - 4.74
1928	2.65 - 5.22	2.33 - 4.98
1929	2.68 - 5.82	2.24 - 5.14
1930	2.34 - 4.98	1.95 - 4.09
1931	1.52 - 3.93	1.01 - 3.24
1932	.64 - 2.13	.32 - 1.34

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Association Consignatorios de Ganados, Feb. 3, 1933.

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May	120,731	83,960	110,401	64,963	80,681
June	80,747	87,985	83,114	56,390	86,894
July	81,354	79,860	45,475	41,569	70,742
August	52,310	55,745	43,167	54,642	70,165
September	45,843	61,861	52,596	41,699	39,920
October	55,154	66 658	45.515	37,309	47,017
November	58,812	60,297	56,639	47,633	a/ 59,056
December	83,103	69.511	69,352	57,569	
Year	915,018	981,067	981,109	690,199	

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	Dollars	Dollars
Average		
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1923-1927	1.72 - 5.08	1.43 - 4.74
1928	2.65 - 5.22	2.33 - 4.98
1929	2.68 - 5.82	2.24 - 5.14
1930	2.34 - 4.93	1.95 - 4.09
1931	1.53 - 3.93	1.01 - 3.24
1932	.64 - 2.13	.32 - 1.34

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Association Consignatorios de Ganados, Feb. 3, 1933.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

URUGUAY: Exports of beef, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1930-32 and January-June, 1932 and 1933

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				Jan.-June	
	Average a/ 1909-1913	1930	1931 b/ prel.	1932 b/ prel.	1932 b/	1933 b/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FROZEN:						
Belgium	644	11,400				
France	- -	51,060				
United Kingdom	29,011	58,085				
Germany	- -	3,943				
Italy	1,647	19,096				
Netherlands	- -	1,195				
United States	1,677	1,081				
Other countries	7,880	2,218				
Total	40,859	148,078	93,128	85,737	47,676	36,504
CHILLED:						
Total	- -	98,286	108	58,687	38,621	36,307
SALTED:						
Total	- -	2,037	c/	c/	c/	c/
PRESERVED, CANNED: d/						
United Kingdom	7,716	47,116				
United States	613	19,705				
Germany	- -	2,091				
Belgium	695	1,415				
Other countries	211	5,595				
Total	9,235	75,922	63,700	44,435	24,004	28,120
JERKED:						
Total	96,044	6,899	3,460	718	219	923
TOTAL BEEF, FROZEN, CHILLED, SALTED, PRESERVED, JERKED	146,138	331,222	160,396	189,577	110,520	101,854

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Annuario Estadistico de la Republica Oriental del Uruguary, Part 3a, and Sintesis Estadistica de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay, August 1932 and 1933. A/ Average 1909-1913, if available, otherwise for any years or year within this period. b/ Not available by countries. c/ Not yet available. d/ Includes all preserved meats.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

Brazil

Imports of Brazilian beef into the United Kingdom, the leading market, during the year ended June 30, 1933 amounted to only 52,000,000 pounds, a falling off of 15 percent as compared with the standard Ottawa year. However, during the last half of 1933 they increased heavily. Exports of Brazilian beef to the United States are very small as they are not separately listed in the United States import statistics, but if any, have been included with other countries. Exports of chilled and frozen beef from Brazil in 1932, the last year for which figures are available, were 40 percent smaller than the corresponding 1931 exports and about 60 percent smaller than the 1930 figures. Beef production in Brazil was roughly estimated at 2,116,000,000 pounds in 1930. That year exports totaled 227,000,000 pounds or a little over one-tenth of the total quantity produced. In 1932, total exports were only about 88,000,000 pounds.

Xarque or dried beef is not exported to any great extnet but is consumed very generally in Brazil and at one time was the most important industry of Rio Grande do Sul. Production in that State, however, has been decreasing recently. Of the total slaughter of cattle and calves in Brazil in 1931, roughly estimated at about 5,000,000 head, about 500,000 were slaughtered in the State of Sao Paulo, mostly for frozen and chilled beef for export, and about 600,000 in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, about half for freezing and chilling for export and half for making xarque or dried beef for local consumption. The frozen and chilled meat industry is located principally in the State of Sao Paulo, although some is exported from Rio Grande do Sul also, whereas the dried beef industry was originally located principally in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

The total number of cattle in Brazil in 1932 is now officially estimated at 42,539,000 according to the International Institute of Agriculture, the number being larger than in any of the important beef exporting countries. Unofficial estimates, by provinces, give the distribution as follows: 28 percent in Rio Grande do Sul; 25 percent in Minas Geraes; 10 percent in Goyas and 9 percent in Matto Grosso. The official figure for Sao Paulo is 2,093,000, according to the State Diretoria de Estatistica Industria e Comercio, according to Consul C. R. Cameron, or about 5 percent of the total number in that country. This figure is believed to be the correct estimate of the number in that State. The number has been estimated higher than this by other agencies.

As a means of agricultural relief in Rio Grande do Sul, the government has announced the reduction of all farm mortgage indebtedness by 50 percent, according to Consul R. S. Castleman at Porto Alegre. Mortgage holders are given government bonds for that part of their farm paper cancelled by the order. The cattle industry is expected to benefit considerably by the measure in view of the reduced burden of interest payments. The State also is considering a

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

proposal to rescind certain tax exemption privilages enjoyed during the past 15 years by the meat packing companies, and due to run for another 15 years. The step is being fostered by the cattle raisers on the ground that the packing plants have been instrumental in reducing cattle prices to a greater extent than is warranted by market conditions.

BRAZIL: Number of cattle in principal cattle raising provinces and total 1912-13, 1916, 1920, 1926, 1927, and 1932

Period	Five principal Provinces						Other	Grand total
	Rio Grande do Sul	Minas Geraes	Goyaz	Matto Grosso	Sao Paulo	Total, 5 provinces		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Census 1912-13	7,249	6,861	1,873	2,550	1,322	19,855	10,850	30,705
Estimate 1916	6,658	6,343	1,935	2,718	1,793	19,447	9,515	28,962
Census 1920	8,489	7,333	3,021	2,832	2,442	24,117	10,154	34,271
Estimate 1926	a/9,587	8,706	--	--	--	--	--	
" 1927 b/	9,120	7,830	3,420	3,850	2,900	27,120	--	--
" 1931	--	--	--	--	c/2,093	--	--	--
" 1932	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42,539

Compiled from Synopse do Censo Pecuario da Republica Brazil 1912-13, page 36; 1916 Estimativa do Gada Existente no Brazil em 1916, 1920 page 7. Minas Geraes 1926 A industria da criacao em Minas Geraes 1928 p. 16. Rio Grande do Sul 1926 Vice Consul E. Hitchel, 1932 International Institute of Agriculture, March, 1933. a/ According to provincial estimates compared with an estimate of 9,172,000 in 1920 from the same cource. b/ Estimates published by the Manchester Guardian in the Commercial devoted to Brazil, June 27, 1929, p. 19, and stated to be official c/ The number of cattle in Sao Paulo in 1931 as estimated by the Section of Agricultural and Zootechnic Statistics of the State of Sao Paulo.

BRAZIL: Exports of beef, average 1909-1913, annual 1929-1932 and January-October, 1932 and 1933

Commodity	Year ended December 31				Jan - Oct.	
	Average 1909-1913	1930	1931 prel.	1932 prel.	1932	1933
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 pounds
Jerked and Dried beef..............	339	8,038	2,324	631	536	258
Beef, chilled or frozen	a/	218,689	146,989	87,931	a/	a/

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Commercio Exterior de Brazil, Annual 1909-1913, 1930: Commercio Exterior de Brazil (Resumo por mercadarias), and Commercio Exterior de Brazil, October issue 1933, a/ Included with frozen and chilled meat.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

British Empire countries in the Southern Hemisphere

Australia

Australia, with 12,260,000 cattle in 1932, is the most important beef exporting country of the British Empire. During the first 10 months of 1933 slaughter for export amounted to 450,000 head, an increase of 31 percent above the same period of 1932. During the calendar year 1932 397,000 cattle and calves were slaughtered for export a decrease of 7 percent as compared with 1931. The 5 year average for the years 1926-1930 was 411,925. Total slaughter in Australia in 1931 amounted to 1,751,000 head, 36 percent of which was slaughtered in New South Wales and 31 percent in Queensland.

Queensland is the state most vitally interested in the export trade about 83 percent of the total exports of beef originating in that State. The number of cattle in Queensland at the end of 1933 is unofficially estimated at 5,500,000 or about the same as at the end of 1932 and 1,500,000 below the record for the state. During the first half of 1933, 168,000 head were treated for export in that state an increase of 6 percent as compared with the first half of 1932.

Hitherto, practically all of the beef exported from Australia has been in the frozen state, but efforts are being made to build up a chilled beef industry. However, under the terms of the Ottawa agreement, frozen beef exports to the United Kingdom during 1933 were restricted to 90 percent of the 1931-32 exports. No restrictions were placed on Australian beef after 1933, but subsequently Australia agreed to restrict exports up to June 1934. Statistics of imports into Great Britain show that in the year ended June 30, 1933 imports from Australia were 11 percent smaller than in the base year 1931-32. During the last half of 1933, such imports were 25 percent greater than in the corresponding 1932 period.

New Zealand

There are about 1/3 as many cattle in New Zealand as in Australia the number in 1933 being 4,182,000, the largest number ever reported in that country. Slaughter of cattle and calves in 1932 is estimated at 933,000 according to preliminary returns or about the same as in 1931. The production of veal is growing in New Zealand and slaughter of calves will soon reach 600,000 head annually states "Meat and Wool" for October, 1933. Total beef and veal production in 1932 amounted to 304,000,000 pounds, about 1/4 of which was veal. Veal Production has increased, along with dairying, from 10,000,000 pounds in 1926 to 73,000,000 in 1932.

New Zealand also is a surplus beef producing country but exports have not reached a very large total as yet. The New Zealand Meat Producers Board has advised the British authorities that the quantity of frozen beef,

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

including boneless beef, to be shipped up to June 30, 1934 will approximate 56,000,000 pounds. No restriction was placed on the exports of New Zealand beef in the Ottawa agreement. During the first 11 months of 1933 exports increased 50 percent above the figures for the corresponding 1932 period. Exports to the United Kingdom for the year ended June 30, 1933 reached 83,000,000 pounds, an increase of almost 100 percent above the Ottawa base year 1931-32.

Union of South Africa

Cattle in the Union of South Africa have been increased steadily for a long series of years and in 1931 were numbered at 10,754,000 compared with 6,852,000 in 1918. The Ottawa agreement limiting the movement of chilled beef to Great Britain from South America has stimulated interest in developing a trade in that product in South Africa. Most shipments so far made to British markets have been fairly well received, although the quality of the meat has not yet reached that of the Argentine product. It is officially stated that a considerable time must elapse before the Union of South Africa can build up its herds to the point of sustaining a significant supply of animals suitable for the chilled beef trade. As yet, only Europeans are interested in the beef export business. The bulk of the cattle in the Union are owned by natives, who regard them as an indication of wealth in themselves, and who are not widely interested in their cattle as a source of money income. In 1933 approximately 18,000,000 pounds of beef were exported, of which only 500,000 pounds were chilled. Rhodesia also is interested in the chilled beef trade.

AUSTRALIA: Exports of beef, by countries, average 1909-1913 annual 1930-1932 and January-September, 1932 and 1933

Country to which exported	Average 1909-1913	Year ended December 31 1930	1931	1932	January-September 1932	1933
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FROZEN:						
United Kingdom......	100,876	92,865	116,247	108,674	94,643	109,256
Belgium............	a/ 35	20,514	24,865	10,412	9,362	4,488
Germany............	b/ 956	8,067	0	80	80	c/
United States.......	1,808	1,450	44	c/	c/	c/
Egypt...............	2,374	5,654	4,825	5,856	4,248	2,961
Japan...............	d/ 60	4,669	3,384	3,102	2,539	1,712
Philippine Islands..	12,030	6,798	4,271	5,142	3,115	2,874
Italy...............	2,282	2,549	2,735	0	c/	c/
Other countries.....	9,676	10,357	8,534	8,391	6,392	6,461
Total...........	130,097	152,923	164,905	141,657	120,378	127,752

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Trade Customs and Excise Revenue 1909-1913, 1931 and 1932. Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, January-June 1933; July-September 1933. A/ One year only. b/ Two-year average. c/ If any, included in "Other countries". d/ Four-year average.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NEW ZEALAND: Exports of beef and veal, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1930-1932 and January-November, 1932 and 1933

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31 Average 1909-1913	1930	1931	1932	January - November 1932 a/	1933 a/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF, FROZEN:						
United Kingdom.....	38,337	33,850	38,735	49,298		
United States......	121	2,381	665	18		
Other countries....	1,484	2,570	97	389		
Total...........	39,942	38,801	39,497	49,705	46,731	73,950
BEEF, SALTED:						
Total...........	1,154	324	a/	b/	b/	b/
VEAL, FROZEN:						
United Kingdom.....	59	6,030	11,142	10,115		
United States......	0	373	301	0		
Italy..............	0	1,649	1,811	0		
Other countries....	84	81	33	125		
Total...........	143	8,133	13,287	10,240	9,007	13,170
TOTAL BEEF AND VEAL	41,239	47,258	52,784	59,945	55,738	87,120

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Statistical Report on Trade and Shipping of New Zealand, 1909-1913, 1930-1932; Monthly Abstract of Statistics, December issue, 1933. a/ Not available by countries. b/ Not separately classified.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: Export a/ of beef and veal by countries, 1913, 1925-1932

Year ended December 31	Exported to Italy	France	United Kingdom	Belgium	Morocco	Other Countries	Total
FRESH AND FROZEN:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1913..............	b/	b/	0	b/	b/	121	c/ 121
1925..............	14,250	6,437	806	336	0	1	21,830
1926..............	16,159	14,136	2,917	655	0	150	34,017
1927..............	11,460	256	647	79	0	1,096	13,538
1928..............	15,748	246	625	5	261	d/	16,885
1929..............	21,506	b/	3,052	223	0	265	25,046
1930..............	13,769	8,240	3,782	1,101	1,709	1,148	29,749
1931..............	14,858	4,646	946	45	0	1,096	21,591
1932..............	14,690	0	830	0	0	356	15,876

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Annual Statement of Trade and Shipping of Union of South Africa, 1913, 1925-1932. a/ Excludes ship's stores. b/ If any, included in "Other countries". c/ Includes ship stores amounting to 112,000 pounds. d/ Less than 500 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

European importing countries

The year 1933 was the third in succession wherein total overseas imports of beef into Great Britain, France, Germany and Netherlands tended downward. Argentine beef was the item most adversely affected by the steps taken to strengthen the position of domestic producers in the countries indicated. Continental European developments were in line with policies in effect for several years. British restrictive measures for beef, however, date only from late 1932, following ratification of the Ottawa Agreement.

United Kingdom

Import figures for December 1933 indicate that the year closed with beef imports running considerably smaller than those of a year earlier. Total beef imports for the year 1933 were slightly smaller than in either of the two preceding years, largely as a result of the limitations placed on imports of Argentine chilled beef. The reduction of about 10 percent was not offset by increases from other countries. So far, only very limited supplies of chilled beef are being received from British Empire exporting countries. In frozen beef, however, such countries, notably Australia and New Zealand contributed materially to the increase of 13.6 percent registered in total imports of that product. Receipts of frozen beef from Australia advanced 21.7 percent over 1932 figures, with imports from New Zealand up 23.1 percent. Imports from the United States, at 5,600,000 pounds, were larger than figures for 1932, but below corresponding imports of 1931.

Information covering January 1934 reflects little or no effect in the British markets on prices of overseas beef as a result of reduced supplies. Best Argentine chilled hindquarters tended to go slightly higher in sterling during January 1934 than a year earlier. Other descriptions of chilled and frozen beef, however, continued to bring prices at Smithfield below those of a year earlier. In 10 out of 12 months during 1933, sterling prices of Argentine chilled hindquarters averaged lower than in the corresponding months of 1932. The result was an unusually low average for the year; chilled forequarters also registered a low annual average price for 1933.

The price table on page 335 presents both sterling and dollar averages for the two descriptions of beef noted above. Formerly, it was regarded as unnecessary to reproduce sterling values in order to illustrate price trends in the British market. During 1933, however, exchange movements so enhanced dollar values that to give only such series would be misleading with respect to the value of the greater part of all the beef sold in Great Britain. The dollar series, however, illustrates the improved returns secured for the limited amounts of American frozen beef sent to Great Britain.

Consular advices are to the effect that imports of fat cattle from the Irish Free State for the period December 20 - March 31, 1933-34 are limited to 50 percent of the receipts of the corresponding 1932-33 period. Feeder cattle receipts from the same source are reduced 12.5 percent for

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

the same period. Receipts of Canadian cattle in the first quarter of 1934 will not be allowed to exceed those of the corresponding 1933 period. Imports of non-Empire frozen beef in the first 3 months of 1934 are to be reduced 30 percent below imports of the first quarter of 1932. Supplies of non-Empire canned beef also are to be limited in 1934. These measures are supplementary to the earlier measures taken to reduce supplies of chilled and frozen beef in British markets.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of beef and veal by countries, 1913, 1930-1933.

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				
	1913	1930	1931	1932	Prelim. 1933
Fresh, except hearts, tongues, etc. -	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Irish F. State.......	a/	2,359	743	552	-
Other countries	272	1	c/	0	-
Total	272	2,360	743	552	b/3,559
Chilled -					
Argentina	584,194	863,895	886,052	874,089	778,610
Uruguay	3,582	97,069	87,185	56,432	62,864
Other countries	0	56,781	67,050	54,938	73,869
total	587,776	1,017,745	1,040,287	985,459	915,343
Frozen, except hearts, tongues, etc. -					
Argentina	219,056	35,966	25,776	21,010	77,650
Australia	150,916	83,255	117,989	100,111	130,372
New Zealand	27,347	39,017	52,584	70,039	79,156
Uruguay	44,506	26,989	24,549	17,936	12,565
Other countries	898	22,953	16,249	7,332	26,626
Total	442,723	208,180	236,946	216,428	326,369
Total fresh, chilled and frozen	1,030,771	1,228,285	1,277,976	1,201,887	1,241,712
Other -					
Hearts, tongues, livers, kidneys, etc.					
Fresh	c/	833	474	55	d/
Frozen	c/	82,577	81,014	85,998	d/
Salted	5,581	995	654	476	408
Tinned	72,569	122,853	120,339	84,289	d/
Extracts, essences, etc	e/	10,244	7,390	5,861	103,438

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom; 1913 and 1932; Monthly Accounts Relating to Trade of the United Kingdom, December issue, 1933. a/ If any, included in "Other countries". b/ Not shown by countries. c/ Less than 500. d/ Included in "Extracts, essences, etc". e/ Included in "Tinned".

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED HINDQUARTERS): Monthly average price per pound at London, 1931 to 1933

Month	British currency			United States currency		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	7.12	5.58	6.32	14.45	7.97	8.86
February	6.06	5.31	5.91	12.29	7.65	8.42
March	6.32	6.38	5.69	12.83	9.67	8.13
April	6.41	6.88	6.00	12.99	10.74	8.95
May	6.75	6.72	5.75	13.69	10.30	9.42
June	6.78	6.69	5.78	13.75	10.16	9.96
July	6.88	6.08	5.62	13.94	8.98	10.90
August	7.35	6.78	6.12	15.92	9.82	11.49
September	7.41	6.69	6.38	13.98	9.67	12.39
October	7.41	6.25	6.55	12.00	9.04	12.74
November	6.45	6.62	5.72	10.00	9.04	12.27
December	a/ 6.44	b/ 6.75	6.23	9.05	9.92	13.39
Average	6.82	6.39	6.01	12.91	9.34	10.58

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Agricultural Market Report.
a/ Two weeks. b/ Three weeks.

BEEF (ARGENTINE CHILLED FOREQUARTERS): Monthly average price per pound at London, 1931 to 1933.

Month	British currency			United States currency		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
	Pence	Pence	Pence	Cents	Cents	Cents
January	4.41	3.15	4.32	8.93	4.50	6.06
February	3.72	3.50	4.12	7.54	5.04	5.88
March	3.60	3.81	4.00	7.30	5.78	5.72
April	3.16	4.56	3.68	6.40	7.13	5.48
May	3.20	4.62	3.44	6.49	7.08	5.63
June	3.09	4.03	3.16	6.27	6.12	5.44
July	3.16	2.95	2.80	6.40	4.36	5.42
August	3.78	2.97	3.19	7.65	4.30	5.98
September	3.66	3.19	3.38	6.90	4.61	6.56
October	3.91	3.15	3.57	6.33	4.46	6.95
November	3.70	3.92	3.69	5.74	5.35	7.91
December	a/3.56	b/4.04	3.69	5.01	5.52	7.86
Average	3.58	3.66	3.59	6.75	5.35	6.24

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Agricultural Market Report.
a/ Two weeks. b/ Three weeks.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

France

Regulation of frozen beef imports into France by quota has resulted in recent months in practically limiting such receipts to requirements for military and maritime stores. For the last quarter of 1933, such imports were limited to 1,102,000 pounds, the same quantity as was admitted in the corresponding 1932 period. No fresh or chilled beef was admitted in the 1933 quarter indicated against 882,000 pounds in 1932. It is understood that quotas for frozen beef contemplated for the first quarter of 1934 are smaller than those prevailing in 1933. Figures for the first 11 months of 1933 indicate a reduction of 41.8 percent in the total beef imports into France as against corresponding figures for 1932. Uruguay is the leading supplier of the limited French imports of beef. The 1932 returns for the whole year registered a decline of 45.7 percent below the 1931 figures. See table, page 227.

Germany

Only 52,000 pounds of chilled or frozen beef were imported into Germany in 1932 and none in 1933. In 1930, such imports totaled 104,000,000 pounds. Imports of fresh beef from neighboring countries in 1933 were slightly larger than in the preceding year, but that business was only slightly more than one-fourth as large as in 1930, when nearly half of the fresh beef imports were coming from Denmark, with Netherlands second. In 1933, Lithuania was the leading source of the limited German imports of fresh beef, with Denmark second. The decline in foreign beef supplies in Germany is in line with the efforts of that country to become agriculturally self-sufficient. See table, page 227.

Netherlands

Netherlands continues to show a substantial import balance in beef, but both imports and exports have declined considerably in recent years. Denmark continues as the leading source of Netherlands imports of fresh beef, but the 1933 trade was only about one-third as large as in 1930. The smaller business in chilled and frozen beef in 1933 showed a similar relationship to the 1930 figures. Total beef imports in the last 6 months of 1933 were limited to 60 percent of the average for the last 6 months of 1932. This restriction was further reduced to 20 percent, effective January 15, 1934. The fresh beef from Denmark is handled in the Netherlands through local butcher shops. The frozen beef is largely from Argentina and goes principally into ships' stores. Argentine chilled beef is not known on Dutch markets. On the export side, 1933 figures were about 66 percent smaller than the 1932 volumes and only a fraction of the 1930 exports. The greater part of the reduced export business is done with Belgium, exports to Germany having practically disappeared. See tables, page 228.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

FRANCE: a/ Imports of beef by countries, 1913, 1930-1932, and January - November, 1932 and 1933

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-November	
	1913	1930	1931	1932 prelim.	1932	1933
FRESH AND CHILLED:	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Total	b/ 6,870	3,800	20,032	3,742	3,147	1,393
SALTED:						
Total	67	131	80	12	11	3
FROZEN:						
Belgium-Luxemburg		4,269	9,940	1,030	704	192
Argentina		12,857	31,889	13,324	11,830	7,384
Uruguay		25,677	28,816	24,406	20,873	14,312
Brazil		10,222	5,772	3,639	3,116	1,265
United Kingdom		4,082	8,034	2,466	2,214	15
Madagascar		7,519	10,098	13,859	c/	c/
Other countries		3,593	3,348	1,256	1,123	608
Total frozen	d/	68,219	97,897	59,980	39,865	23,776
TOTAL BEEF	6,937	72,150	118,009	63,734	43,023	25,172

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Tableau General du Commerce Extérieur, 1913 and 1930-1931; Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Extérieur de la France, December issue, 1932, and November issue, 1933.

a/ Includes some "Other meats." b/ Includes 1,772,000 pounds of fresh. c/ If any, included in "Other countries." d/ Included with "Fresh and chilled."

GERMANY: Imports of beef, by countries, 1913, 1930-1932, and January - November, 1932 and 1933

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-November	
	1913	1930 prelim.	1931 prelim.	1932 prelim.	1932	1933
FRESH: a/	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Belgium	557	155	35	63	b/	b/
Denmark	27,225	12,619	12,866	2,758	2,709	2,569
Netherlands	20,542	9,786	2,022	783	770	281
Lithuania	0	1,956	2,426	2,391	1,953	2,885
Other countries	18,422	757	634	346	381	232
Total	66,746	25,273	17,983	6,341	5,813	5,967
CHILLED & FROZEN c/						
Total		103,837	398	52	52	0
TOTAL BEEF	66,746	129,110	18,381	6,393	5,865	5,967

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from der Auswartige Handel Deutschlands, 1913; and Monatliche Nachweise uber den auswartigen Handel Deutschlands, December issues, 1930-1932, and November issues, 1932 and 1933.

a/ Includes fresh, chilled, and frozen. b/ If any, included with "Other countries."
c/ Figures for 1913 included with "Beef, fresh."

THE WORLD SITUATION IN CATTLE AND BEEF, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Imports of beef and veal, by countries, 1913, 1930-1932 and January-November, 1932 and 1933

Commodity and country from which imported	Year ended December 31				January-November	
	1913	1930	1931	1932	1932	1933
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH:						
Germany	65	4,748	1,090	266	243	a/
United Kingdom	4,290	22	a/	a/	a/	a/
Denmark	0	24,334	28,348	13,245	12,405	10,686
Argentina	2,929	0	a/	a/	a/	a/
Other countries	129	4	642	15	11	59
Total	7,413	29,108	30,080	13,526	12,659	10,745
BEEF AND VEAL, CHILLED OR FROZEN:						
Argentina		18,504	14,569	7,232	6,728	4,941
Other countries		2,339	1,189	340	338	57
Total	b/	20,843	15,758	7,572	7,066	4,998
BEEF, SALTED:						
Total	b/	95	94	45	42	161
TOTAL BEEF	7,413	50,046	45,932	21,143	19,767	15,904

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Statistiek van den In-,Uit-en Doorvoer 1913; Jaarstatistiek van den In-,Uit-en Doorvoer 1930-1932 and Maandstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer, November 1933. a/ If any, included in "other countries". b/ Not separately classified.

NETHERLANDS: Exports of beef and veal by countries, 1913, 1930-1932 and January-November, 1932 and 1933

Commodity and country to which exported	Year ended December 31				January-November	
	1913	1930	1931	1932	1932	1933
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH:						
Germany	21,876	9,097	1,773	611	611	a/
Belgium-Luxemburg	906	7,794	10,486	4,602	4,356	1,263
United Kingdom	16,597	0	a/	11	a/	a/
France	0	324	4,041	822	789	256
Other countries	949	575	38	13	24	152
Total	40,328	17,790	16,338	6,059	5,780	1,671
BEEF & VEAL, ALL OTHER b/	c/	59	71	55	53	26
TOTAL BEEF	40,328	17,849	16,409	6,114	5,833	1,697

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Statistiek van den In-,Uit-en Doorvoer, 1913; Jaarstatistiek van den In-,Uit-en Doorvoer, 1930 - 1932, and Maandstatistiek van den In-, Uit-en Doorvoer, November 1933. a/ If any, included in "Other countries". b/ This includes beef and veal, chilled or frozen, salted and dried. c/ Not separately classified.

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WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/	50	93	44	86	49	88	42	70	50	70	40	54
Low c/	46	84	39	77	42	80	39	65	47	64	36	51
Jan. 27	47	90	41	83	46	86	40	68	48	66	37	52
Feb. 3	46	92	40	85	44	88	39	69	48	66	37	51
10	48	90	42	83	46	86	40	68	48	65	36	52
17	48	90	42	83	46	86	40	67	48	65	36	53

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ January 1 to date.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/	50	93	45	87	52	92	55	114	50	93	47	78
Low b/	46	82	42	81	48	84	49	92	48	89	44	74
Jan. 27	49	90	43	85	51	91	52	111	50	91	47	75
Feb. 3	47	93	42	87	50	92	50	114	49	92	46	78
10	48	93	43	87	50	92	50	111	49	92	45	76
17	48	92	44	85	51	91	51	109	50	92	45	75

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.
b/ January 1 to date.

WHEAT: Price per bushel at specified European markets, 1932-33 and 1933-34

Date	Range	Rotterdam				Berlin	Paris	Milan	England and Wales
		Hard Winter No.2	Manitoba No.3	Argentina a/	Australia b/	Domestic			
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1932-33 c/	High	62	62	59	63	157	180	160	62
	Low	47	47	44	50	119	114	135	46
1933-34 c/	High	83	90	77	89	212	217	197	85
	Low	51	63	46	66	151	165	161	58
Jan. 4		69	71	58	67	197	211	197	61
11		73	75	58	70	195	207	194	59
19		74	77	60	71	198	214	197	58
25		69	73	55	68	195	211	191	59

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prices at Paris and Milan are of day previous to other prices. Prices in England and Wales are for week ending Saturday. Prices converted at current exchange rates excepting the 1932 prices at Rotterdam, Berlin, and Paris, which were converted at par. a/ Barusso. b/ F.A.Q. c/ July 1 to date.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow, 1933	Corn, Chicago, No. 3 Yellow, 1934	Corn, Chicago, Futures, 1933	Corn, Chicago, Futures, 1934	Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1933	Corn, Buenos Aires, Futures, 1934	Rye, Minneapolis, No. 2, 1933	Rye, Minneapolis, No. 2, 1934	Oats, Chicago, No. 3 White, 1933	Oats, Chicago, No. 3 White, 1934	Barley, Minneapolis, Special No. 2, 1933	Barley, Minneapolis, Special No. 2, 1934
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/	24	50	28	53	30	41	33	64	16	37	27	73
Low b/	23	49	26	52	27	38	32	61	15	36	25	68
			May	May	Feb.	Feb.						
Jan. 20	23	50	26	53	29	40	32	66	16	37	25	70
27	24	50	27	52	30	40	32	63	15	37	25	68
					Mar.	Mar.						
Feb. 3	24	50	26	53	30	41	32	64	15	36	25	72
					May	May						
10	24	49	26	52	27	40	32	62	15	37	26	71
17	23	49	26	52	27	41	32	61	15	36	27	72

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year, 1931-32	Exports for year, 1932-33 b/	Shipments, 1934, week ended a/, Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Exports as far as reported, July 1 to and incl.	1932-33 b/	1933-34 b/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/								
United States	5,084	9,155	39	232	152	Feb. 17	6,596	4,259
Canada	14,505	6,750				Dec. 31	5,745	1,006
Argentina	13,822	17,431	d/ 891	d/1,603	d/1,263	Feb. 17	4,727	9,821
Danube coun. d/	29,653	21,537	206	587	74	Feb. 17	18,479	22,235
Total	63,064	54,873					35,547	37,321
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States	4,437	5,361	1	1	1	Feb. 17	4,078	920
Canada	18,467	14,158				Dec. 17	9,218	3,800
Argentina	52,194	33,891	d/ 434	d/ 323	d/ 758	Feb. 17	20,644	12,474
Danube coun. d/	947	892	0	10	0	Feb. 17	690	1,589
Total	76,045	54,302					34,630	18,783
CORN, EXPORTS: e/						f/		
United States	6,095	7,259	45	94	5	Feb. 17	3,486	1,901
Danube coun. d/	38,374	73,311	222	230	128	Feb. 17	29,233	4,274
Argentina	314,834	186,050	d/5,512	d/3,811	d/3,389	Feb. 17	53,995	77,861
South Africa d/	16,071	11,409	0	0	0	Feb. 17	6,083	0
Total	375,374	278,029					92,797	84,036
United States							Nov-Dec	Nov-Dec
imports	393	163					54	44

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning Nov. 1. f/ Nov. 1 to and including.

EGYPT: Area of winter wheat and spring barley, 1929-30 to 1934-35

Crop year	Winter wheat	Spring barley
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1929-30	1,614	401
1930-31	1,522	345
1931-32	1,649	306
1932-33	1,762	366
1933-34	1,426	292
1934-35	1,421	282

International Institute of Agriculture.

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COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cottons at Liverpool, February 9, 1934, with comparisons

Description	1933			1934					
	December			January				February	
	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	2	9
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -									
Middling	10.35	11.18	11.28	12.03	12.45	12.64	12.48	12.89	14.21
Low Middling	11.21	10.33	10.43	11.17	11.60	11.81	11.66	12.07	13.38
Egyptian (Fully good fair)									
Sakellaridis	15.28	15.56	16.38	17.66	18.06	17.55	17.52	17.95	19.80
Uppers	12.55	12.73	12.80	13.61	14.06	14.12	13.72	14.14	15.47
Brazilian (Fair) -									
Ceara	11.10	11.07	11.17	11.81	12.24	12.43	12.17	12.58	13.80
Sao Paulo	11.31	11.28	11.39	12.03	12.45	12.64	12.38	12.78	14.01
East Indian -									
Broach (Fully good)	8.37	8.37	8.49	9.08	9.53	9.53	9.29	9.61	10.41
Oomra #1, Fine	8.47	8.41	8.53	9.13	9.53	9.53	9.23	9.55	10.16
Sind (Fully good)	7.30	7.26	7.39	7.98	8.38	8.40	8.12	8.44	9.03
Peruvian (Good) -									
Tanguis	13.98	13.94	14.03	14.69	15.09	15.25	15.05	15.45	16.72
Mitafifi	13.87	13.84	14.81	15.99	15.88	15.67	15.42	15.88	17.77

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division from the Liverpool Cotton Association Weekly Circular. Converted at current exchange rate.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1 - Feb. 17, 1932-33 & 1933-34
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 - Feb. 17, 1933 and 1934

Commodity	July 1 - Feb.17		Weeks ended			
	1932-33	1933-34	Jan.27	Feb. 3	Feb.10	Feb.17
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/	20,022	9,166	874	47	1,384	85
Wheat flour b/	13,235	10,932	141	268	244	179
Rye	288	16	---	---	---	---
Corn	6,482	3,385	30	45	94	5
Oats	3,335	380	3	1	1	1
Barley a/	6,547	4,259	26	39	232	152
	Jan. 1 - Feb.17					
	1933	1934				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders incl. Wiltshire sides	c/	c/	c/	256	244	c/
Bacon incl. Cumberland sides	c/	c/	c/	253	326	c/
Lard	c/	c/	c/	7,294	7,042	c/
Pickled pork	c/	c/	c/	138	193	c/

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Source: Official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific Ports wheat 79,000 bushels, flour 15,400 barrels, from San Francisco; barley 152,000 bushels, rice 5,061,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat in terms of wheat. c/ Not available.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1931-32 to 1933-34

Country	Total shipments		Shipments, 1934 weeks ended			Shipments July 1 - Feb.17	
	1931-32	1932-33	Feb.3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	1932-33	1933-34
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/	333,638	298,504	5,055	3,960	3,325	212,080	144,508
Canada, 4 markets b/	206,258	289,257	1,881	1,125	631	200,692	128,279
United States c/	135,797	41,211	315	1,628	264	33,257	20,098
Argentina	144,576	115,412	3,561	4,178	4,092	48,588	75,075
Australia	161,288	153,400	2,646	2,160	1,986	86,464	59,824
Russia d/	71,664	17,408	640	648	400	16,784	25,536
Danube & Bulgaria d/	39,280	1,704	272	96	24	1,616	10,464
British India	c/2,913	c/ 871	0	0	0	0	0
Total e/	783,359	587,299	12,174	11,042	9,827	365,532	316,007
Total European shipments a/	597,976	448,672	9,083			f/ 268,760	f/ 244,496
Total Ex-European shipments a/	194,464	164,256	3,344			f/85,696	f/71,280

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/Official. d/Black Sea shipments only. e/ total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall's. f/ To February 3.

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EXCHANGE RATES: Average daily, weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies, November-February, 1933-34 a/

Country	Monetary unit	Mint par	1933 Month Nov.	1933 Month Dec.	1934 Month Jan.	1934 Week ended Feb.3	1934 Week ended Feb.10	1934 Week ended Feb.17	1934 Daily Feb.19
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina ..	Paper peso	42.45	40.50	33.33	33.50	33.12	33.28	33.72	34.25
Canada	Dollar ...	100.00	101.18	100.55	99.52	99.12	99.12	99.10	99.39
China	Shang.yuan	b/	32.90	33.45	34.00	33.59	33.64	34.70	35.23
Denmark	Krone	26.80	23.00	22.85	22.55	22.18	22.30	22.58	22.92
England	Pound	486.66	514.97	511.59	504.93	496.67	499.17	505.85	513.68
France	Franc	3.92	6.27	6.12	6.21	6.31	6.36	6.53	6.52
Germany	Reichsmark	23.82	38.24	37.32	37.59	38.03	38.27	39.11	39.22
Italy	Lira	5.26	8.43	8.22	8.31	8.42	8.49	8.69	8.67
Japan	Yen	49.85	30.36	30.74	30.11	29.54	29.56	29.91	30.30
Mexico	Peso	49.85	27.80	27.74	27.74	27.74	27.73	27.72	27.79
Netherlands	Guilder ..	40.20	64.56	62.85	63.62	64.41	64.98	66.67	66.62
Norway	Krone	26.80	25.87	25.71	25.37	24.96	25.08	25.41	25.80
Spain	Peseta ...	19.30	13.11	12.79	13.00	12.93	13.11	13.42	13.41
Sweden	Krona	26.80	26.55	26.39	26.04	25.62	25.73	26.09	26.49

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. b/ Par varies with the price of silver in New York.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended Feb. 16, 1933 a/	Week ended Feb. 8, 1934 a/	Week ended Feb. 15, 1934 a/
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	55,229	---	---
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	7.46	14.91	15.06
Prices of lard, tcs. Hamburg	"	10.86	12.04	13.11
UNITED KINGDOM b/:				
Arrivals of continental bacon	Bales	70,380	51,033	54,094
Prices at Liverpool 1st. qual:				
American green bellies	$ per 100 lbs.	6.78	Nominal	Nominal
Danish green sides	"	9.11	21.55	21.84
Canadian green sides	"	7.37	19.22	19.48
American short green hams..	"	8.52	21.88	22.52
American refined lard	"	5.98	6.64	7.06

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer-to-wholesalers.
a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

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Index

- - - - - - - - -